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Experiments by Mr. BARNARD have shown that many features may be brought out by the simple device of copying the whole of an 8 × 10 plate on a plate of 3¼ × 4¼ inches. This process is analogous to the automatic one by which a person places a picture to be viewed at an appropriate distance for seeing the particular details he wishes to examine. Enlargements of negatives are sometimes serviceable, also. These simple precautions are worth mentioning, as they help to emphasize a fundamental point, namely,—that it is far more important to extract all possible information from a few photographs, than to make large collections of negatives without sufficiently examining each of them. E. S. H.

REVIEW OF THE EARLY NUMBERS OF THE *PUBLICATIONS OF THE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC.*

The *Vierteljahrsschrift* of the German Astronomical Society (Vol. 24, 1889, p. 210) has a very friendly review of the Nos. 1 and 2 of our own *Publications*, written by Professor E. SCHOENFELD, Director of the Observatory of Bonn. The last paragraph is: "The Reviewer has no right to speak in this place in the name of the *Astronomische Gesellschaft;* but, in his own name and in that of other members, he expresses a hearty greeting to the new Society which has been founded on the Coast of the Pacific Ocean and wishes for it all success and prosperity."

It will be gratifying to our members to know of this early and courteous recognition of our modest beginnings. E. S. H.

NOTE ON THE CORONA OF JANUARY 1, 1889.

Professor TACCHINI has a note in the *Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei* 1889, page 472, on the corona as shown in a positive-copy on glass of one of Mr. BARNARD's negatives. The corona extends, he says, from +64° to −68° on the west limb of the Sun, and from +53° to −68° on the east limb. These are about the limits of the zone of the maximum frequency of protuberances defined by Professor TACCHINI's own observations. Two of the protuberances of the photograph were observed at Rome and at Palermo. The other protuberances shown on the photograph were not seen by the spectroscope, and Professor TACCHINI surmises that they belong to the class of *white* protuberances discovered by him at the eclipses of 1883 and 1886. This surmise is completely corroborated by